

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

SUFFRAGETTES AFTER 400-MILE HIKE.

British champions of "Votes for Women," who walked from Edinburgh to London as a demonstration in favor of the cause. From left to right—Miss White, Miss Brown, Mrs. M. Byham, Mrs. De Fongue, Miss Bennett (who is 65 years old), Miss J. Robinson. (Photograph by Paul Thompson.)



IN THE LONDON THEATRES

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" To Be Staged Shortly.

HALE HAMILTON ENGAGED

Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss Plan Visit in Repertory to New York.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 30.—On Tuesday next Arthur Collins starts the rehearsal of his new Drury Lane pantomime, "The Sleeping Beauty," designed and written by George R. Sims, C. H. Bovill and himself. Pursuing the policy he adopted last year, he promises something between musical comedy and pantomime, in which the brightest and most amusing features of both will be found. The favorite old nursery legend, however, will not be materially tampered with. All that the authors purpose doing is to furnish it with an embroidery of fanciful, attractive detail.

Immediately after the production of the pantomime Mr. Collins will turn his attention to "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," which he will present at the Queen's Theatre on January 14. For the leading part Hale Hamilton, who played "It" in New York, has been specially engaged, and the cast will include Herbert Vyvan, Cecil Cameron, Laurence Caird, J. R. Crauford, Frank Collins, Eldrett Gulson, Douglas Gordon, R. A. Brandon, Campbell Carrill, Frank Stanmore, Briant Powley, Miss Madge Fabian, Miss Mary Brough, Miss Elsie Wood, Miss May Leslie Stuart, Miss Semita Marsden and Miss Rita Card.

Seymour Hicks and his wife (Ellaline Terriss) are going to America soon, but before doing so will have to fulfill an engagement at the Coliseum, beginning December 16, when they will make their first appearance in Mr. Hicks' new musical piece, "Washed Up for Six Weeks," which will remain at the Coliseum until February 11. They will start operations in New York separately, however, Mr. Hicks appearing at the Fifth Avenue in "Scrooge" and Miss Terriss at another house in "The Model and the Maid." They take with them a company of twenty-five persons, and four weeks later will join forces, producing "Washed Up" and other pieces from their repertory. On July 1 they return to the Coliseum for six weeks.

On Friday next a novelty is promised in the shape of Tolstoy's posthumous play, "The Man Who Was Dead" ("Le Cadavre Vivant"). It is to be given as a special matinee at the Court Theatre, with Mme. Lydia Yavorska in the principal role.

It is not very difficult to predict good times for the iron industry, with shipbuilding active and railways having more money to spend on repairs and renewals. There is certain to be a great demand, and the demand comes at a time when no stocks are on hand. Copper and tin are other metals in demand for which there is a certain indication of good trade.

TANGIER TO FEZ RAILWAY

Provided For in Franco-Spanish Treaty on Morocco.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The immediate construction of a railroad from Tangier to Fez, the capital of Morocco, is provided for in the supplementary articles of the Franco-Spanish treaty in reference to Morocco, the text of which was published here to-day.

The new railroad, with its branches extending to other parts of Morocco, will mean the opening up of the heart of the Moroccan empire to the outside world as well as giving great opportunities for the extension of commerce and industry.

The treaty defines the limits of the French and Spanish zones in Morocco. They are along the lines already announced. Spain cedes to France the vast region, believed to be rich in minerals, between the rivers Draa and Sus. France thus obtains another outlet to the Atlantic Ocean from her Saharan territory. Spain obtains the important coast district known as Ifni. In the north France obtains the fertile valley of the River Wergah.

The railroads to be constructed will be capitalized as to 60 per cent by the French and as to 40 per cent by the Spanish.

CYCLONE HITS MADAGASCAR

Paris, Nov. 30.—The French Colonial Ministry has received news from Madagascar, dated Nov. 29, saying that a cyclone had swept the northern coast of the island and that communications were interrupted.

The extent of the damage done has not yet been ascertained.

HUMOR IN BRITISH POLITICS

Lone Woman Votes Against Suffragette Champion—Boat Builder Bets \$230,000 to \$5,000 Sir Stuart Samuel will Lose Seat in Parliament.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 30.—The defeat of George Lansbury in his self-sought contest for the Parliamentary representation of Bow and Bromley, was a rather unusual and interesting happening from any point of view. In the first place, Lansbury was the only Socialist member of the House of Commons sitting as such. James Keir Hardie is a Socialist, but was elected as a Labor member, and with Lansbury the house thus loses its only independent member, the only member not affiliated with either the government or the Opposition. Again, in the new member, the Opposition gains a vote; yet, though the government is hard pressed, it is probably more glad than sorry to see Lansbury go, even at the expense of an added vote for the Unionists.

Another interesting angle in the matter (from the woman suffrage point of view) is that Lansbury resigned his seat and ran away for the purpose of testing his constituency on the question of woman suffrage, of which, as a good socialist, he is, of course, a strong supporter. It happened that the names of three women were found on the Parliamentary register of Bow and Bromley. It was not explained how the names got on the roll, but as long as they are there their owners have a right to vote. Of the three one was in Scotland and refused to interrupt her visit to return to vote, the second was also away, and the third, a Mrs. Unity Dawkins, voted for the Unionist candidate and against woman suffrage.

Another interesting side issue in House of Commons politics concerns the trouble Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel is having in his efforts to retain his seat as member for the Tower Hamlets, a constituency adjacent to that which has just rejected Mr. Lansbury. It is contended against Sir Stuart that he could not legally sit and vote in the House of Commons while the firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., of which he is a member, was acting as buyers of silver for the government.

Not only has a committee of the Commons been investigating the question of whether his seat be declared forfeited, but O. V. Forbes, a young boat manufacturer, of Regent street, is taking a sporting chance of being able to collect \$230,000 from Sir Stuart at the risk of losing \$5,000 if the lawsuit goes against Forbes.

Forbes, under a statute of George III, has brought suit as a common informer against Sir Stuart for illegal voting in the Commons, in having taken part in divisions while his firm was doing business with the government. The statute provides a penalty of \$2,500 for every time he voted, and Sir Stuart's parliamentary activities since his firm signed its contract with the government have made him liable under the statute in a total sum of \$230,000, all of which, by a further provision of the said law, goes to the informer if the suit is successful, he having to deposit \$5,000 to cover the costs of the suit if he loses.

ENGLAND DRAWS AHEAD IN NAVAL GUNNERY

Tests of New Fire Control System Said to Have Proved Its Superiority.

London, Nov. 30.—Reports, meagre as they are, concerning a series of gunnery tests carried out in the North Atlantic by the British battleships Orion and Thunderer have given immense satisfaction here because of the much boasted statement that, if correct, they "will revolutionize naval gunnery and place the British navy in a position of great superiority."

The two vessels are sister ships of the super-Dreadnought class, and identical in armament, but for the purposes of the tests the Orion was fitted with the fire control system used in every ship in the navy and similar to that in use in the navies of the world. The Thunderer was fitted with the new "director" system, invented by Admiral Sir Percy Scott, and the tests were carried out simultaneously, under ordinary Atlantic conditions, with a roll of at least 5 degrees each way.

The ships fired at similar targets, at like ranges, and it has been stated on good—though not official—authority that the Thunderer made five times as many hits as the Orion. Of course, it is not likely that the official figures will be forthcoming, but it is confidently believed that the results are a wonderful triumph for the system invented by Sir Percy Scott after years of experimentation.

Briefly, his invention operates as follows: The mechanism is contained in a station fitted below the conning tower on the foremast of a battleship. By its use all the guns in the ship are automatically brought to an identical level, and, therefore, when trained at the same elevation given from the fire-control platform, their projectiles are concentrated on the same spot.

Under the present system each gun crew finds its own range, and the firing may be erratic. Under the new invention,

the guns being laid simultaneously and at the same level, the shells all fall on the same spot, and the range is corrected more easily.

TO WIDEN CLYDE CHANNEL

New Liner Aquitania Too Big to Leave Dockyard.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 30.—The main channel of the Clyde, it is found, will have to be widened and deepened before the new Cunard liner Aquitania, one of the world's largest steamers, practically equal in size to the Olympic and the lost Titanic, can leave for the open sea. The Aquitania, it is expected, will be launched this spring, and in the following year will be ready for commission.

The liner is of 45,000 tons burden and by far the largest boat yet built on the Clyde.

A LAW AGAINST FOOTBALL

One Is Being Prepared by British Legislators.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 30.—Colonel Ford, founder of the National Reserve, has been engaged, in conjunction with two members of Parliament, in framing a bill forbidding the playing of football except by those who have rendered or who have bound themselves to render naval or military service to their country.

Laws for the suppression of football have already figured in English history. By an act of Edward III football was prohibited as one of the pastimes responsible for the decadence of archery. In the reign of Richard II a similar statute was enacted, and Henry VIII, Elizabeth, the Stuarts and the early Georges also made laws against football.

HURLS SHOE AT JUDGE

Suffragette Also Makes Target of Clerk of Court.

HORSEWHIPS CLERGYMAN

Five Women Arrested in Connection with Lloyd George's Visit to Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, Scotland, Nov. 30.—Militant suffragettes to-day brought about two scenes of extreme violence in which a woman's shoes and a horsewhip were used as weapons.

The first outbreak occurred when three of the women—Joyce Locke, Fanny Parker and Mary Pollock—who had been caught last evening in possession of explosives in the music hall where Chancellor Lloyd George was to speak, were brought up before the magistrate.

After hearing the evidence the magistrate remanded them for further inquiry. As he informed them of this Joyce Locke removed her shoes and hurled one of them at the magistrate's head and then threw the other at the head of the clerk of the court. She was promptly committed for contempt of court.

The second outrage was committed by one of the members of a party of suffragettes who were waiting at the railroad station for the departure of Chancellor Lloyd George. The woman mistook the Rev. Forbes Jackson for the Chancellor of the Exchequer in disguise. She lashed the clergyman across the face with a heavy horsewhip and was at once arrested.

Both the women arrested had been released on bail. Two other women similarly charged were freed on bonds.

In all five suffragettes were arrested in connection with the Lloyd George meeting. They included the woman caught in the hall where the speech was to be delivered with a dummy bomb in her possession, her two companions, a girl who hurled a stone through the window of an automobile in which she supposed the Chancellor was riding, and to-day's assailant of the Rev. Forbes Jackson.

SILVER COINS FLOOD PARIS; GOLD HOARDED

Customers Receive Money from Bankers in Canvas Bags—Bourse Remains Firm.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Nov. 30.—To-day's settlement on the Bourse is accompanied by a slight recovery in prices. The undertone of the market remains firm, and conservative investors are buying gilt-edged American securities. Advances from Vienna and Berlin show that both markets are weak and depressed by heavy runs on provincial banks, causing great tightness of money, increased by the individual hoarding of gold.

The Bank of France continues its rigid restriction of payments in gold, but is issuing enormous quantities of banknotes in small denominations of 50 francs, or \$10, and is putting a large amount of silver in circulation. Americans and others going shopping receive piles of big silver five-franc pieces in change for their payments by banknotes, and it is a common sight to see customers proceeding to their bankers to get checks cashed holding canvas bags in their hands to receive cumbersome heaps of silver coins. In fact, some banks supply these bags gratis. Leading financiers expect considerable shipments of gold to the United States as a natural consequence of the splendid American crops.

The monetary situation here is unsatisfactory, owing to the political outlook and to the popular tendency to hoard gold so as to be ready for any emergency.

MORE RAILROAD TROUBLE

Workers on Irish Lines Discontented and Talking Strike.

ENGLAND MAY BE DRAWN IN

Employers Contend That Recent British Conciliation Scheme Does Not Apply to Them.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 30.—More trouble appears to be brewing in the railway world, and though Ireland is the seat of the unrest it is highly probable that the English roads will become involved if an open conflict develops. The dispute is over the conciliation scheme which representatives of the men accepted in the settlement of the August, 1912, strike, and by which they entered into a bargain with the railway companies to keep peace for three years. Already trouble has arisen, and, according to J. H. Thomas, M. P., secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, is rapidly developing into serious proportions. He insists that there is danger of another strike.

As far as the English companies are concerned both sides seem pretty well satisfied with the working of the scheme, but the Irish companies, the men allege, have not carried out their obligations. The men state that the Irish companies have declined to adopt the conciliation scheme and persist in their refusal. The companies contend that they are not parties to the settlement, which applies only to the English roads, but the workers hold that a fundamental part of the agreement was that all the companies accept.

Mr. Thomas states that when the settlement was arrived at the question as to the attitude of the government in event of any company refusing to accept the findings of the royal commission was definitely put to the Prime Minister, and Mr. Asquith then stated that if necessary legislative action would follow. The men say that in these circumstances but two courses are open, one for the men to enforce their demand on behalf of their Irish fellow members; the other for the government to carry out its pledge and compel the Irish companies by law to fall into line.

The men are already threatening to cease work, and Mr. Thomas has no hesitation in saying that the English railway men will not hesitate to take a stand to see that the Irish railway men are protected. "We have exhausted," he says, "every means open to us short of a strike."

LONDON GIRL WORKERS CAST OFF THEIR FINERY

Gainsborough Hats, Fancy Stockings and Perfumes Are Barred by Employers.

London, Nov. 30.—Although it might be an exaggeration to say that there is any organized crusade against the finery which girl typists and clerks wear in the London offices, there seems to be an agreement here among employers to veto the Gainsborough hats, the colored stockings, the suede shoes, the ostentatious jewelry and the perfumes, the use of which, of late, has about reached the limit.

Soon the vivid dash of color which broke the sombre monotony of the stream of City workers as they poured from the trains will have gone, for there is a general tendency to insist that the girls present themselves at the offices in coats and skirts of dark material, cut with due regard to neatness and quietness of effect. Several large city firms have drawn up codes of dress regulations, and there are many sad and disappointed damsels as the result of the new order.

The head of a large drygoods store expressed the general feeling among employers when he said that "every office that employs women typists to any extent should insist on a uniform style of dress, because it looks more businesslike and, in my opinion, tends toward the increase of efficiency among the workers themselves. The girl who knows that her neighbor's dress is precisely similar to her own is spared the temptation of studying its possible points of superiority, and my experience is that office dress helps to inculcate a businesslike frame of mind."

The "peck-a-bo" blouse, against which the New York business houses waged heated war some time ago, and the open-work stockings are absolutely taboo here. Blouses must be of the short order and hose all closely woven without floral designs or other ornamentation.

The crusade is Puritanical in its stringency. A profusion of stray locks and curls not being considered conducive to concentrated thought, any attempt to dress the hair other than on the plainest possible lines is sternly suppressed.

CHINESE OCCUPY CITY

Mongolian Tribesmen Willingly Lay Down Their Arms.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The Mongolian city of Koldo has been occupied by the Chinese troops without resistance from the inhabitants, according to a dispatch to the "Novoe Vremya" from Urga, the capital of Mongolia.

The tribesmen in the vicinity laid down their arms willingly. They had been supplied with weapons and ammunition by the people of the Khalkas country. When the Chinese troops arrived they even found that the people had prepared a succession of camps for their accommodation.

Dr. Hermann Lisco, imperial secretary of State for Justice, pointed out in a speech that the German Imperial Parliament was the first in the world to enact the recommendations of the international conference.

SHIPWRECK BILL ADVANCED

Germany First to Enact International Recommendations.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—A bill embodying the provisions contained in the agreement reached at the international conference on ship collisions and the rescue of shipwrecked persons passed its first and second readings in the German Imperial Parliament to-day.

Dr. Hermann Lisco, imperial secretary of State for Justice, pointed out in a speech that the German Imperial Parliament was the first in the world to enact the recommendations of the international conference.

PARIS STOCK GAMBLING

Whole French Nation Apparently Drawn Into Dangerous Game.

RULES MADE MORE STRICT

In Times of Crisis Such as That Recently Provoked Exports Hold the Field.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The recent succession of financial crises on the Paris Bourse has swept away a great number of small speculators and caused many victims. The Paris market is now very much more sensitive to sudden shocks, because the financial interests are no longer in the hands of a few great capitalists. The speculation on a great scale characteristic of the Bourse of half a generation ago has been replaced by the operations of an army of small investors, attracted by delusive prospectuses and irresponsible company promoters and dealers to speculate with their modest savings, and against whom the rigorous regulations drawn up by M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, are directed.

The new regulations require that all prospectuses must bear the signature of responsible persons, that the statements advanced be supported by facts and figures, the sources of which are open to public verification, and that persons issuing prospectuses that do not conform to legal requirements shall be liable to heavy fines or imprisonment. This measure is received by practical business men with incredulous smiles, and the feeling among bankers is that government interference does more harm than good, and no regulation can be so worded as to prevent the overconfident investing public from being gulled by clever, unscrupulous agents.

At all events, the vast increase of irresponsible stock gambling in Paris calls for some drastic remedy. The telegraph, telephone and cheaper and more expeditious postal service have brought stock gambling operations within the reach of all. Branches of credit institutions are now established in the smallest provincial towns throughout France. These local offices solicit transactions of every kind of financial and industrial undertaking.

Now that the French rentes yield such small returns, the thrifty small capitalists seek to increase their little piles of savings and to increase their meagre incomes by speculation on the Paris Bourse, and this passion is already so widespread as to cause great alarm. Indeed, stock gambling has become almost as baneful as it was during the memorable "bubble" companies of credit of the eighteenth century associated with the name of John Law. But in this rush to gain a little more money by speculation with their savings thousands of men and women all over France have been ruined by the crisis on the Bourse caused primarily by the Balkan war.

The only persons available to advise these investors are the intermediaries, who are often irresponsible clerks in the local branches of the big credit institutions, who leave their customers in the lurch as soon as a panic threatens their positions. At such time all the local calculations are upset by the rapid march of events. Those whose advisers are too far away from the financial centres are unable to act in time to avoid heavy loss or ruin.

It is impossible for the 70 official stock brokers and the 120 "coulissiers," or outside brokers, of Paris to exert a controlling influence on the market in such times of acute crisis as have characterized the Bourse during the last two months. Speculation then ceases, trading for the account is abruptly stopped, and only the stock gamblers hold the field and play their game of hazard on the market according to the hourly fluctuations of periods of emergency, which, as events on the Bourse prove, are the golden opportunities for unscrupulous stock gamblers.

C. I. B.

HEIR TO GREAT WEALTH

Son Born Last Week to Lord Howard de Walden.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 30.—Lady Howard de Walden gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl, at Seaford House, No. 37 Belgrave Square, on Wednesday. The boy, in addition to being heir to the peerage, is heir to one of the richest men in England. Lord Howard de Walden's income is generally supposed to be about \$1,250,000 a year, or nearly \$250 a minute. The property from which this vast income is derived includes a large part of the Marylebone section of London, a section covering Oxford street, Portland Place, Marylebone Road, Harley street, Wimpole street, Wigmore street, Litchfield street and a number of other streets in the neighborhood.

The property descended to Lord Howard from his grandmother, a daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland. In addition, he owns the greater part of the town of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, which he inherited from his great-aunt, Lady Ossington.

Lady de Walden is also very wealthy in her own right. Her grandfather, Marcus Van Ralite, was a partner in a large financial house and left a large fortune, and her father, Charles Van Ralite, left \$2,000,000. Lady de Walden, who is ten years younger than her husband, is unusually beautiful and is a talented musician. They were married on February 19, 1912.

Versatility is a characteristic of Lord Howard de Walden. He has achieved distinction in many branches of sport, being a successful owner of racehorses, a big game hunter, an expert fencer, a yachtsman and an automobilist. He has given much of his time to a revival of falconry and owns an aeroplane.

During the South African war he was present at the relief of Kimberley, and fought as a lieutenant of hussars at Paardeberg. Under the pen name of T. E. Ellis he has written dramas and librettos, among them "The Children of the Don," for which Joseph Holbrooke supplied the music. The opera was produced by Oscar Hammerstein at the London Opera House last June.